



ALNWICK URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1971

ALNWICK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR


1971

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH1971To the Chairman and Members of the Alnwick Urban District Council

Vital Statistics The result of the Population Census in 1971 shows the population of the town to have been 7,220 persons. This contrasts noticeably with the mid-year estimate for 1970 of 7,900 persons. The 1961 Census figure was 7,550 and subsequent annual estimates from the General Register Office remained static in the early 1960's but indicated an increase in the late 1960's. This estimated increase is now shown to have been ~~erroneous~~. It was presumably partly based on the number of houses built during the new period - an average of about 35 new houses annually during the decade - but the fall in population indicates more people being better housed rather than an increase in numbers. The drift from the surrounding rural area has not been into the town.

The number of births was 83, four fewer than in 1970, and of these 35 were males and 48 females. Both the crude birth rate (11.5 per thousand) and the adjusted rate (13.3 per thousand) were considerably below that for England and Wales (16.0 per thousand) so that the fall in the number of births in recent years has been sustained.

There were 86 deaths and the causes were mainly in the expected categories, in particular those associated with the pathology of old age. However, there were a number of deaths from ischaemic heart disease in the middle-age groups. Deaths from cancer of the lung were fewer - 3 in 1971 compared with 9 in 1970. Three quarters of the deaths occurred in persons aged 65 years and over.

There was only one infant death (aged under 1 week) for the fifth year running, and the infant mortality rate was 12 per thousand live births compared with 18 per thousand for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate is an indicator of the health of a community and of medical services available and it is of interest to compare the average infant mortality rate in Alnwick for the three decades since 1940.

	Alnwick	England & Wales	average
1940 - 49	58	46	infant deaths
1950 - 59	18	26	per thousand
1960 - 69	17	20	live births.

In the first decade the infant mortality rate in Alnwick considerably exceeded the national one but in the second and third decades the average rates were well below that of England and Wales. The rate in Alnwick in the 1960's would have been considerably lower if there had not been nine infant deaths in 1962. This number constituted nearly half of all the deaths in the whole decade. The Annual Report for 1962 indicates that 5 of these deaths were due to severe congenital abnormalities incompatible with life.

Infectious Diseases There were very few notified infectious diseases including common infections of children.

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in an elderly woman. There seems to be still a small reservoir of tuberculosis in the community although investigation of contacts of new cases does not bring to light associated cases. In the past 10 years there have been 3 years in which there have been three new cases in no way associated with each other. For the remainder of the period there have only been single cases and in three years no new cases. The age groups of new cases seem to be getting slightly older.

There were three cases of infective hepatitis but two of these were in Barndale Training Centre and were probably contracted outside the district. All the other children were given protective inoculations and no further cases occurred.

There were only 5 cases of measles and these were in unvaccinated children.

Immunisation The table on page 7 shows that acceptance of various forms of immunisation for infants remains at a satisfactory level. Most children are routinely immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and poliomyelitis and measles vaccination is gaining in acceptability. In districts where measles vaccination is high there is found to be a low incidence of the illness. Nearly all recent cases of measles are found to have occurred in unimmunised children.

There was an increased demand for rubella vaccination for adolescent girls compared with the number vaccinated in 1970.

During 1971 the Department of Health advised that smallpox vaccination should no longer be a routine vaccination of infancy. The procedure had been compulsory between 1853 and 1948 but thereafter recommended only. Worldwide smallpox eradication schemes have reduced the number of endemic countries to less than ten. The risk of importation has been progressively reduced, the disease can be well controlled by isolation, and there is a small mortality from vaccination itself.

House Improvements It is disappointing and unexpected that applications for improvement grants should be smaller in number than in recent years, especially when larger financial subsidy is available. Alnwick has its share of older houses which could be improved and it would seem that lack of awareness must be a significant factor.

Ian G.P. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 4,778 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 2,512 and the number of new houses completed during the year was 38.

The estimated mid-year population was 7,220, this figure was taken when calculating the birth and death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	32	43	75
Illegitimate	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>
Totals	<u>35</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>83</u>
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population			11.5
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (1.12)			12.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			10

Stillbirths

Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			24
Total Live and Still Births			85

Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year)

Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Totals	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	12
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	13
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	12
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births 12

Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined
per 1,000 total live and still births 35

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths -
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births -

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
	42	44	86
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population			11.9
Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (1.12)			13.3

CAUSES OF DEATH

Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	1	1
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	1	3	4
Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	2	2
Hypertensive Disease	-	1	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	15	11	26
Other Forms of Heart Disease	3	4	7
Cerebrovascular Disease	6	2	8
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	1	3	4
Pneumonia	3	4	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	1	3
Asthma	-	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
Totals	<u>42</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>86</u>

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles	5
Infective Hepatitis	3
Scarlet Fever	4
Whooping Cough	7
Tuberculosis	1

INFANT MORTALITY1931 - 1971

Year	Number of Infant Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Infant Mortality England and Wales
1931	7	68.3	66
1940	7	72.9	57
1941)	Records Incomplete	100.0	60
1942)		44.6	51
1943)		46.7	49
1944		35.7	45
1945	9	74.6	46
1946	8	59.4	43
1947	11	62.5	41
1948	10	55.2	34
1949	4	30.6	32
1950	1	7.7	30
1951	1	8.8	30
1952	2	15.1	28
1953	4	24.3	27
1954	5	24.6	25
1955	3	20.8	25
1956	3	21.9	24
1957	4	29.0	23
1958	2	16.0	22
1959	1	7.7	22
1960	3	21.6	21
1961	1	8.1	21
1962	9	64.3	21
1963	-	-	21
1964	2	15.7	21
1965	-	-	19
1966	3	26.4	19
1967	1	11.1	18
1968	1	10.3	18
1969	1	9.0	18
1970	1	11.0	18
1971	1	12.0	18

IMMUNISATIONAlnwick U.D., Alnwick R.D., Amble U.D., Rothbury R.D.

(Population 28,160)

Disease	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Doses		
	Under 4	4-15	Total	Under 4	4-15	Total
Diphtheria	294	4	298	7	408	415
Whooping Cough	292	4	296	3	38	41
Tetanus	294	15	309	8	489	497
Polio	363	9	372	10	403	413
Measles	264	50	314	-	-	-
Rubella	-	175	175	-	-	-

There were 399 live births in the area during 1970 and the number of primary immunisations of children under 4 years of age have been expressed as percentages of this figure.

Diphtheria	-	74%
Whooping Cough	-	73%
Tetanus	-	74%
Polio	-	91%
Measles	-	66%

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Alnwick U.D.	210
Alnwick R.D.	-
Amble U.D.	-
Rothbury R.D.	68
Total	<u>278</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR1971HOUSING(a) STATISTICS

New houses completed during the year	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
(a) By Local Authority	34	-	34
(b) By Other Housing Authority	-	-	-
(c) By Private Persons	-	4	4
Total number of inhabited houses in district			2512
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority			1152

Closing and DemolitionsNumber of Houses

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas (Number of dwellings included above previously reported as "closed" - Nil)	30
3. Houses closed, not demolished	4
4. Houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in the above	-

Repairs - Houses made fit

5. By informal action	7
6. By owners, following statutory notice	-
7. By local authority in default of owners	1
8. Demolition Orders revoked after reconstruction	-

Slum Clearance ProgrammeHousing Act 1957

Part III Houses to be cleared	-	3
Part II Houses likely to be subject to demolition or closing orders	-	20

House improvements - Housing Acts 1969-71

A. <u>General Improvement Areas</u>	<u>No. of areas</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
Areas declared during year	-	-
B. <u>Privately-owned House Improvement</u>	<u>No of separate houses</u>	
1. <u>Discretionary Grants</u>	<u>In G.I.A.'s</u>	<u>Others</u>
a) Applications submitted during year	-	11
b) Improvements completed by end of year	-	3
c) Approximate average grant per house of (b) £1010		
d) Total number of houses improved with grant aid since 1949	164	

2. <u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>During the year</u>	<u>Total to date</u>
a) Number of separate houses for which grants have been made	4	82
b) Number of houses so provided with		
i. Bath or shower	2	63
ii. Wash hand basin	3	65
iii. Hot water supply	3	56
iv. Water closet	3	72
v. Sink	2	10

C. <u>Council House Improvements</u>	<u>During the year</u>	<u>Total to date</u>
Number of council-owned properties improved with exchequer assistance	2	104

b) General

Both the Pottergate Development Area comprising 22 dwellings and the Lisburn Court Flats (total 12) were completed during the year.

With the demolition of selected pre-fabs in Augur Terrace work was able to commence on the new Cornhill Estate where 78 dwellings and 42 garages are to be built. The type of houses comprise:-

2 Bedroom - 3 person = 7 houses
 2 Bedroom - 4 person = 36 houses
 3 Bedroom - 4 person = 22 houses
 3 Bedroom - 5 person = 10 houses
 3 or 4 " - 5 person = 3 houses (for disabled persons)

Work on the construction of new houses commenced in October, and at the end of the year 36 houses were under construction.

29 pre-fabricated dwellings were demolished.

Drainage and road works on the new private estate known as Meadow Riggs commenced in June and at the end of the year 38 houses were under construction. This scheme comprises of 22 - 4 bedroom houses; 15 - 3 bedroom bungalows and 6-2 bedroom bungalows. The contractor is Messrs. Ralph Bowey and Son Ltd.

The Housing Act 1971 provides for higher grants and contributions for house and area improvement in Development or Intermediate Areas. The intention has been to encourage both private owners and local authorities to accelerate house improvement work. This Act increased grants to private owners from one half to 75 per cent of the approved cost of the works. The new provisions apply to works which had not begun before 23rd June, 1971 and which are completed within two years of that date.

Tenders were obtained for the improvement of 70 local authority houses in St. Thomas' Crescent. These were submitted to the Department of the Environment for approval and grant aid.

32 house inspections were made under the Housing Act 1969, 46 visits in relation to Closing and Demolition Orders and 165 inspections as regards improvement work, building regulations and drainage.

(C) Registered Common Lodging Houses

There are none in the district.

(d) HOUSES ERECTED

HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED

Year	By Private Persons	By Local Authority	By Other Housing Authorities	Total	Demolished	Houses or Parts Closed	Total	
1957	7	64	-	71	5	3	8	N.B. 15 dwellings reported as "closed" have since been demolished and are includ- ed in both fig- ures. 2 Closing Orders revoked.
1958	4	-	-	4	12	2	14	
1959	6	-	1	7	10	-	10	
1960	21	-	-	21	22	2	24	
1961	23	11	-	34	5	2	7	
1962	25	21	-	46	31	6	37	
1963	4	19	-	23	24	9	33	
1964	1	33	3	37	15	2	17	
1965	1	31	-	32	3	7	10	
1966	-	2	-	2	7	6	13	
1967	12	-	1	13	10	1	11	
1968	22	37	1	60	5	-	5	
1969	24	7	-	31	6	1	7	
1970	6	-	-	6	14	6	20	
1971	4	34	-	38	30	4	34	
Total	160	259	6	425	199	51	250	

WATER SUPPLY

The area is served by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, who maintained a plentiful and wholesome supply throughout the year.

The service is adequate and satisfactory.

Water is obtained from the Coquet Water Board, and the Half Moon Springs. Both supplies are filtered and chlorinated.

The Company readily investigate any complaints, and where necessary effect a remedy.

Cottages on Alnwick Moor are supplied by the Freemans Council and this water, whilst untreated, has remained wholesome over the year.

The swimming pool water is filtered and chlorinated and check samples of the water are taken daily. Four samples were submitted the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, and the results of all samples were satisfactory.

Three samples were obtained from a private well in the garden of an unoccupied house which it is proposed to improve with grant aid. The results of all samples were unsatisfactory and arrangements have now been made to obtain an alternative supply.

Five houses still with a standpipe in the yard area will be dealt with in the slum clearance programme.

RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES (BACTERIOLOGICAL)

Source of Supply	Whether water treated or untreated	Satisfactory Class 1	Satisfactory Class 11	Suspicious Class 111	Unsatisfactory Class 1V
Alnwick Low Supply (C.W.B.)	Treated	12	-	-	-
Alnwick High Supply	Treated	11	-	-	-
Freemen's Supply	Untreated	3	-	-	-
Swimming Bath	Treated	4	-	-	-
Private Well	Untreated	-	-	-	3

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There were no major works carried out to the existing sewers, or to the Sewage Disposal Plant and the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the district are reasonably adequate.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955(a) MILK

Dealers licences are granted by the Northumberland County Council as the food and drugs authority, and regular sampling was carried out by the County Public Health Inspector.

There is no untreated milk bottled in the district, and there are no producers in the area selling raw milk, consequently there were no samples of raw milk examined for Brucella Abortus.

RESULTS OF SAMPLES (BACTERIOLOGICAL)

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Untreated	3	3
Treated	31	-

(b) ICE CREAM

32 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream and two for manufacture and sale of ice cream. One such manufacturer uses the "complete cold mix". 3 samples were taken from manufacturers and the results are as follows:-

Number of samples	Time taken to reduce methylene blue	Prov. Grades
2	Lot decolourised at the end of 4 hours.	1
1	Decolourised at the end of 3½ hours.	2

(c) FOOD HYGIENE

On 1st March 1971 the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 came into operation. These consolidated previous regulations and introduced some minor improvements but failed to strengthen the provisions relating to the temperature control of foods susceptible to the growth of bacteria.

The rapid cooling of these foods after cooking and their subsequent storage, distribution and display for sale under temperature controlled conditions would do more than any other single measure to reduce the incidence of food poisoning.

58 visits were made to the 98 food premises and any contraventions or deficiencies found were brought to the notice of those concerned.

There were no prosecutions during the year under the Regulations.

FOOD PREMISES SUBJECT TO FOOD HYGIENE (GEN) REGULATIONS 1970.

CATEGORIES OF TRADE PREMISES

	Number of Premises	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 18	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 21
Grocers, Self Service Stores, General Deal- ers and Confectioners	29	29	9	9
Cafes, Snack Bars, School Kitchens, Boarding Houses	21	21	21	21
Public Houses, Hotels and Social Clubs	22	21	22	22
Butchers and Fish- mongers	8	8	8	8
Fruiterers	4	4	-	-
Chemists	4	4	-	-
Fried Fish and Chips	4	4	4	4
Bakeries	3	3	3	3
Off Licence Premises	2	2	-	-
Ice Cream Manufactur- ers	1	1	1	1
Totals	98	97	68	68

(d) POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

(e) FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

<u>Meat</u>		cwts	lbs	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
(a) Slaughterhouses	i carcase meat	1	86		
	ii offal	3	48	5	22
(b) Retail shops	i carcase meat	-	70		
	ii offal	-	-	-	70
Canned meats				-	45
Other canned foods				1	52
Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown				2	60
TOTAL				10	25

21 visits were made to shop premises for the primary purpose of food inspection.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are two private slaughterhouses in the district. Both are fully equipped and maintained in accordance with the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1968, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958.

19 slaughtering licences were issued to slaughtermen.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1971 came into operation on 16th August 1971, and raised the maximum charges which can be determined by a local authority for inspections of carcasses carried out in accordance with principal regulations. It was agreed that the maximum charges shall operate as from 1st October 1971 i.e.

Bovine animal other than a calf	-	18	new pence	-	old rate	12 ¹ / ₂ p
Calf or pig	-	5	"	"	"	4p
Sheep, lamb or goat	-	4	"	"	"	2 ¹ / ₂ p

A total sum of £132-58 was paid by the butchers for meat inspection as against a total sum of £127-25 for the previous year. 100% inspection of all carcasses was made and I am again indebted to Mr. J.A. Rodgett, Surveyor and Public Health Inspector, Amble U.D.C., and Mr. J.A. Staig, Public Health Inspector, Alnwick R.D.C., for meat inspection duties carried out during my absence.

No cysticercosis or tuberculosis was found.

217 visits were made to the slaughterhouses for meat inspection.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	529	1	1	1728	243
Number inspected	529	1	1	1728	243
<u>All diseases</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-
Part " "	5	1	1	5	3
Offal condemned	58	-	-	53	34
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease	11.9	100.0	-	3.4	15.0

CARCASES INSPECTED - 1967 - 71

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
1967	470	5	21	1495	219	2210
1968	508	14	6	1655	230	2413
1969	511	13	5	1458	282	2269
1970	556	1	5	1888	267	2717
1971	529	1	1	1728	243	2502

RODENT CONTROL

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, imposes on a Local Authority the duty of keeping its district free from rats and mice, and for this purpose a part time rodent operator is employed for approximately 20/22 hours per week.

All treatments are given free of charge.

There was a small increase in the number of treatments carried out this year (80) in comparison to last year (77) but practically all were minor in character. With the closure of the East Cawledge Park Refuse Tip an extensive treatment was carried out to include the nearby farm, and hedge-rows.

One sewer treatment was carried out when 42 manholes were baited. A part take was recorded at 2 of these manholes, and further baiting was carried out.

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	3150	24
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	199	8
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	54	5
(11) Mice	16	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	25	6
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	3	2
(11) Mice	-	-

FERAL PIGEONS

3 traps were in operation throughout the year, and 460 pigeons were destroyed. A sum total of 2646 pigeons have been destroyed in the past five years.

OFFICES. SHOPS AND RAILWAYS PREMISES ACT 1963

REGISTRATION, GENERAL INSPECTIONS AND PERSONS EMPLOYED

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during the year	Total Number of Registered premises at end of year	General Inspections carried out	Persons Employed
Offices	1	46	12	350
Retail Shops	4	98	31	338
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	5	2	15
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	14	5	88
Totals	6	163	50	771
		TOTAL MALES	295	
		TOTAL FEMALES	476	

Number of visits of all kinds (including General Inspections) to Registered Premises - 106.

Contraventions of the Act are brought to the notice of the employers, either by interview or written notice, after which follow up visits are made.

There were no applications received and no exemptions granted in relation to (1) space (2) temperature (3) sanitary conveniences (4) running water.

There were no prosecutions instituted, and no accidents reported.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

1. Inspections

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1.2.3.4. & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	37	21	1	-
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	12	-	-
Totals	46	33	1	-

2. Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp-ector	By H.M. Insp-ector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	-	-	-

3. Outwork

There were no out workers notified.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS
NOTICES SERVED

	Informal	Complied with	Statutory	Complied with	Executed in default by Local Authority
<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>					
Sec. 39 - drainage	2	2	1	-	1
45 - W.C.'s	1	1	-	-	-
75 - dustbins	2	2	-	-	-
92 - nuisances	4	4	-	-	-
<u>Housing Act, 1957</u>					
Sec. 9 - Repairs	4	4	-	-	-
Totals	13	13	1	-	1

Public Health Acts

Blocked drains cleared	4	
Houses disinfested re vermin	14	(silver fish 4, fleas 5, cockroaches 2, mites 1, spider beetle 1, cluster flies 1.
Wasps nests destroyed	19	

